AMERICAN PRINCESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Girls of the Republic Who Have Honored European Nobles by Marrying Them.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY'S VIEWS.

Leading Ladies Say Whether American Women Should Contract For-

eign Marriages.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1891.-All Washington is still talking of the gorgeous wedding of Florence Audenreid to Count Forest Divonne. It was gorgeous in the ex-

The bride's wedding gown cost a fortune. It was of cloth of silver and its train was twelve feet long. In was wonderfully embroidered, and the wedding veil vas the finest of duchesse lace, and this was planed to the bride's dark hair by a diamond flour de lis. belds wors at her corsage a magnificent spray of dismonds which the Count gave her, and she was, all told, more gorgeously clad than Shebs's Queen in her

The groom was quite as gorgeous as she. He wore a coat embroidered with gold lace. There were jewciled orders on his breast and his costume was that which he wears at court. All Washington bowed down in honor to the couple, and all the diplomats of the capital were present.

Secretary Blaine brought the bride into St. Matthew's Church on his arm, and he led her up to the front of the church, where he handed her over to the groom. The French Minister was the Count's best man and two of the Count's noble brothers came over from Europe to attend the wedding.

The presents were numerous and valuable in the exe. There were pounds upon pounds of solid sil-The Count's brother gave the bride a sapphire bracelet, and there were diamonds and jewels and plate

The bride looked beautiful, and she is exceedingly rich. She is about medium height, has dimpled checks, dark eyes and a most corpulent bank account. She will make a striking addition to the rich American girls who have married nobles, and her marriage brings again to the front the subject of international mar-

Should our American girls marry dukes? Are titled husbands desirable? The question is one of interest to all American families. Nearly one hundred thou-

husbands desirable? The question is one of interest to all American families. Nearly one hundred thousind of us go to Europe every year. Young and old European nobles are easting about for pretty and wealthy American brides, and the World's Fair of 1893 will flood the country with foctume hunters. I have discussed the situation with the leading ladles of the capital this week and I find them up in arms, and in one and all cases opposed to foreign marriages.

MHS. ELURETARY PROCTOR THINKS IT MISKY.

I first called on Mrs. Proctor, the wife of the Secretary of War. She said:—

"I think there is a great risk in every foreign marriage. At prestent I do not feel that I would like my daughters to wed among strangers, but one can never be sure how opinions may change through force of circumstances. Doubtless there are very many instances of love matches of persons of different nationalities that might be quoted as examples of life long impliess. Yet in every marriage there is much to test the devotion even when the individuals have been surrounded through life by the same customs and domestic influences, and where marked differences exist one could scarcely expect perfect harmony.

Mrs. Dolph considers all marriages to be at best a lottery, and when contracted with foreigners a very great risk that no parents should be willing for their daughters to incur.

"An to titles," responded the Senator's wife, "no

eat risk that no parents should be willing for their uighters to incur.

"As to titles," responded the Senator's wife, "no oman who cells berself for such a price can expect as wedded happiness. I think it is high time that a go be put to the growing habit among Americans, at mothers should guard their children from temptania in this respect. Frobably more marriages are ade between foreigners and families of officers of the vry than any other branches owing to the opponinty officed for intercourse with representative resints at foreign ports where squadron officers find arming soluce for their leisure hours in the society bright young American girls. It seems to be general impression that Nellie Grant's married e has proved anything but a happy one. Yet Mrs. and never loses an opportantly of speaking of her uighter's perfect content and pleasant domestic life her English home."

in her English home."

MIRS, ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER DOESN'T WANT DUKES.

MISS, Miller, wife of the Attorney General, does not approve of a girl marrying outside of her own nationality. Said she:—

"It is far safer and happier to wed one whose education and associations have been in the same sphere. One can seldom be sure of the preconceived plews and habits of a stranger to our customs, and it is a serious risk to enter the matrimonial state without a thorough investigation into a man's credentials. Even if all semed estishactory I do not think I would care for a child of mine to leave her home as the bride of a duke or of any other titled aristocrat. Still true love is the all important point and it has no untional bounds."

a dike or of any other latest and it has no national bounds."

IT DOESS'T FAX, SAYS MES, BLANCHAED,

Mrs. Blanclard, while of the Representative from Jonislann, is a typical Southern woman of enlarged views. She writes met—

"Many American firls have married foreigners and few to their happiness. The great majority have married to their sorrow. Most emphatically I do not think it advisable for our gifts to seek or wish for foreign alliances. Too many are dazzled and imposed upon by the seeking adventurers who paralle a seedy title in the hope of alluring beauty and wealth. Others who marry among the nobility or wed foreigners of position and who find congeniality, enter into a sphere of life where the conditions are so different from what they are accustomed to that the change cannot be allogather conducted to contentment. The chances that the match is made from mercenary motives on the hughen's part in the case of a foreign union are far greater than when the man is an American. Under these circumstances I would say that as a rule our girls who wed their own countrymen are far happier than the American bridges of dakes or lords. To be sure Miss Mary Endicott made a happy match when she swore allegiance in love and honce to the Hon. Joseph Chambrelin. She met with a warm welcome on the other side, and she has won universal admiration. Yet we can hardly consider the English as strangers, since so many of our oldest families claim them as progenitors, and the doc Puritan stock from which the English designed the deck of the Mayflower."

which the Endlectts descended claim to have stepped upon New England soil from the dock of the Mayflower."

The views of a CUBAN LADY.

Mrs. Menocal, wife of Engineer Menocal, U. S. A., at present in charge of the Niveraguan Canal project, is a Cuban by birth, though from her twenty-one years of wedded life in the United States she has become a stanch American and a true supporter of our national customs. I asked her for an expression of her views in regard to foreign marriages, and she replied:—"It makes my heart ache to see a roung still led to the alter by a foreigner. No matter bow true and deep the love may be I realize how much there will be in her new and untried life to test that love, and how little the young bride knows of the widely diverse views her bushaud holds in relation to the soleand responsibilities of his position as her tuture helpmeet in all that relates to ber domestic happiness. Had I never married in this country I probably would never lave understood the superfectly of the woman's position as wife in a tree land, but since I have known and enjoyed the privilege I am more and more opposed to American girls weeking for that more rank or title that may at first duale a girl but must inevitably prove a lifelong regreet. In other lands a wife cose not win that unity of interest with her husband that a man emecated in the more fiberal influences of our own country naturally accords her, and a woman noist saddy learn that to retain her bushand's affections she must never demand more of his confidence and interest in her occupations than he chooses to give. I am truly giad that I have no daughter to run the risk which so many of our girls are every day being led into, and I should never give countenance to such a proposal for the with whom I had any influence to the contrary."

Mrs. Schalo Manderson says that she is in general

MRS. PENACOR MANDERSON.

MES. SENATOR MANDEZSON.

Mys. Senato. Manderson says that she is in general opposal to foreign marriages, but does not think that the mare fact of a man being a foreigner must necessarily be productive of an unbappy union.

"The only instance with which I om familiar," she continued, "is that of a bright New York girl who some pears since married a German count, and I have nower known a happier or more congenial couple. Yet doubtless the Germans as a union are much more domestic in their tastes than even the English, and there is much poetry and proctical beauty in family life among the Germans. This is especially the case with the bigher classes of society, who, having travelled much and enlarged their views, have gradually engrafted upon their own national tree many enlightened flows of our Republic. But I must confess that I do not approve of our girls marrying Prencimen, for surely their with be little or no wedded happiness among a people who se poorly understand domestic for.

"An Englishman may not with grouniety by termod." iffe, he replied, "Yes, madam, I think I once ate a deabbless the Germans as a unition are much more domestic in their tastes than even the English, and there is much poetry and practical beauty in family life among the Germans. This is especially the case with the bigher classes of society, who, having travelled much and cularged their views, have gradually engrated upon their own national tree many enlightened thear of our Republic. But I must confess that I do not approve of our girls marrying Frenchmen, for surely there will be little or no wedded happlness among a people who so poorly understand domestic for.

"An Englishman may not with propriety be termed a foreigner, and yet I would not care to have any one in when I are personally interested become the wife of a scion of nobility, for the simple reason that no Englishman over truly appreciates the higher qualities of his wife. He may love and learn to admire he may swelled traits but he never understands her more advanced Gosfres and ambitions. To be sure there are

many cases on record to the centrary, but there are exceptions to every rule.

"For instance, there is Mme. Guzman, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister. She was by birth a Philladelphian, and it was in that city of brotherly love that Dr. Guzman wooed and won her. I do not believe there is a happier or more domestic couple in Washington. Minister and Mme. Romero are also an example of conjugal happiness, though their union has not been blessed with children. Mme. Romero was a Miss Allen, of Philadelphia, and her uncle, the late Mr. Ackley, was for many years before his death president of the surface roads. Married early in life, she soon afterward accompanied her husband to the city of Mexico, where they lived until Mr. Romero was some ten years since appointed Minister to the United States, and to-day there is no more charming social centre than the handsome Mexican Legation presided over by its lovely hestess."

MRS. SPOONER BOOMS AMERICAN HUSBANDS.

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Whithout acqualutance among American women who strongly disapprove of marrying outside of one's own particular nation. She said:—

"Without acqualutance among American women who have wedded foreigners, or foreigners who have married American women, I am wholly dependent upon the chronicles of the newspapers in regard to their marrial felicity, and judging from the accounts I read I should not cast my vote for foreign alliance. I suppose an American women has a greater chance of happiness in marrying one whose education, instincts and tastes are purely American. Otherwise a woman must learn to adapt herealf to new social usages. In case of neglect or abuse the has no redress and no adequate protection as in this country. As to those who marry solely for a title, my optition is that they are no loss to this country, and their marrial unhappiness is a matter of complete indifference to their countrymen. I believe that as a rule, American women fully appreciate American manhood and realize that

MERICAN BELLES WHO HAVE MARRIED WELL

AMERICAN BELLES WHO HAVE MARRIED WELL.

Notwithstanding the expressions of these indies, however, a number of our Washington girls who have married nobles have done well, and I recall a score of killiant marriages which have taken place here during the past few years and have been productive of impriness for all parties. Take for instance the union some years since of the beautiful Mary Campbell and Mr. Oswald Charlton, at one time a member of the British Legation at Washington. Miss Campbell is a sister of Captain Charles Campbell, whose marriage to Miss Elana Porter was a recent event of such widespread interest, and her union has for some welve or fourteen years continued a most congenial one. Mr. Charlton was hoft to a handsome entailed estate in England, which not long after his marriage fell into his possession. Since then the happy couple with their trie of boys and their little daughter have spent the seasons between London and their fine estate situated at the foot of the Cheviot Hills.

Another example is that of the daughter of a prominent naval officer, Miss Sophic Radford, and Mr. De Meisner, at one time attache of the Russian Legation, who at present resides at the court of St. Petersburg, where Mr. De Meisner holds a lucrative position in the ratione of the Czar. Their only son, Sachs, was recently appointed a cadet at the National Military Academy. Mrs. De Meisner holds a lucrative position in the ratione of the Czar. Their only son, Sachs, was recently appointed a cadet at the National Military Academy. Mrs. De Meisner holds a lucrative position in the ratione of the nationes considerable fame both at home and abroad. Every one will remember the event of the marriage of Miss Beale and Count Bakhmettiff, of Russia, which was a true love match and has proved one of the most thoroughly congenial of unions.

The love of the canthree of the production of the daughter of the

metiff, of Russia, which was a true love match and has proved one of the most thoroughly congenial of unions.

Thea I recall yet another happy marriage in which a Russian officer won the heart and hand of the daughter of an adultal. The case was that of Miss Kate Selfridge and Captain Etolin, of the imperial navy. The couple first met at a foreign port during a brief detention of the Captain's vessel, and after a rapid courtship the young officer sailed away with many yows of constancy, and never met his sweetheart again for twelve long years. During that period a brisk correspondence was kept up between the two, when suddenly the lover found an opening for visiting America, and lost no more time than was necessary to take a steamer and reach the goal of his long cherished desire.

The marriage was quietly celebrated at Christ Church in Georgetown, D. C., and the couple returned to make their future home in Finland, Captain Etolin's native land, where they were welcomed by his parents with all the national show and romance customary gion such occasions. Their arrival was file occasion of general rejoicing among the peasantry who assembled in large numbers at the landing arrayed in pituresque holiday attire, and escorted the bride to her new home over a pathway strewn with flowers for their reception. A description of the festivities which followed is like a tale from fairy land. The marriage of Miss Hammond, daughter of Dr. Hammond, ex-Surgeon General of the Army, to Count Lanza, of Italy, receiles a wide field of romance worthy of being retained between the covers of a book, and in fact there seen to have been fully as many happy weddings as unhappy ones.

TRICKS WITH TOOTHPICKS.

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HOW TO MAKE TWO SQUARES, THREE SQUARES AND THREE DIAMONDS.

Tricks with toothpicks? Why, certainly. Yes, and good ones, too. And, better still, anybody can do them-after learning how. Here is one that will puzzle old heads as well as young. Take the picks and form them into nine squares, when they



will be seen in the second diagram which is here given.

Another little puzzler is

known as "the three squares." Pirst form the picks in the manner shown in the accom panying diagram, and then re quest your friend to remove three ploks and leave but three squares. He will un doubtedly ponder over the doubtedly ponder over the problem for a long time before he hits upon the proper combination. It can only be done in one way, and that is to take up the central pick in the lower row and then remove the two picks in the upper left hand corner. Then the squares will appear as in the fourth diagram.

This or Diamonds.

Another pretty but mystifying trick is styled "the trio of diamonds." It is rather unfortunate io name, as it gives a slight cue as to the manner in which the puzzle is done. The problem is to make four squares,

aske four squares, as in the fifth diagram, and to change the positions of four picks, leaving three squares instead of four. These must all be joined together as at first and be of gether as at hiss and be of the same shape and size. Al-though this appears easy to solve, yet many people will find it to be a perplexing proposition. This, however,

is all you have to do:—Take the two toothpicks from the upper left hand corner and place them in the same position at the upper right hand corner; then remove the two picks from the lower right hand corner and place them with the two others at the upper right hand corner, and the deed is done.

BEAU BRUMMELL'S WIT.

INSTANCES OF HIS QUICKNESS AT BEPABTEE AND READY ANSWERS WHEN ASKED STUPID QUES-TIONS.

By those who have witnessed Richard Mansfield's elever interpretation of Beau Brummell in Mr. Fitch's drama of that name, the humorous affectation contained in the following few instances of

the Beau's eccentric wit will be appreciated :-Having borrowed some money of a city merchant, whom in return he patronized and introduced into certain social circles, he was one day asked for repayment of the loan.

"Do you know what has happened?" he said to a

"Do you know what has happened?" he said to a friend in a tone of miense indignation. "Why, there's that fellow T——, who lent me £550. He has had the £2ce to ask me for it, and yet I called the dog "Tom" and let myself dine with him."
"You have a cold, Brummell," said a sympakitzer at the club one day.
"Why, do you know," said the Beau, "that on the road to Brighton the other day, when we stopped to change horses, that infidel of a valet of mine soitally put me into a room with a damp stranger?" At one time the fancy took him to eat no vegetables. Diving out one night, and being asked by a lady if he had never caten any vogefables in his life, he replied, "Yes, madam, I think I once at a poce."

CULTIVATING BACILLI TO FIGHT DISEASE

They Are Given Nice Chances to Grow in Glycerine and Then Their Own Ptomaine Kill Them.

IN DR. GIBIER'S LABORATORY.

Attempting to Discover Not Alone a Cure for Bacterial Diseases, but Something to Prevent Them.

Within the last two months the insidious discase germ has become one of the most popular topics of discussion in both professional and non-scientific circles. Hydrophobia, phthisis and its other developments in all kinds of tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, laprosy and cancer have been experimented upon with various substances which have active destructive tendencies upon the atomic life of diseased tissue.

In all, or very nearly all, instances of application these substances have produced either curative of fects or phenomens so marked and significant that the promise was almost that of a certain specific. To the popular understanding the production or culture of these various disease germs for the purpose of securing certain ameliorations of weaknesses of the human system is as mysterious as the beginning and development of the disease itself. When the subject of bacteria comes up in the course of conversation there are a few persons who have absorbed the most general information

nestled snugly in their beds of cotton batting and remarded me with the most profound indifference. These little fellows are consumptives. They have been treated with injections of a fluid which is expected to cure them and which experimentation has shown does cure them. But they are not all consumptives in the ordinary acceptation of the word. Some of them bear tuberculosis bacilli. but they have received them after they have been treated for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not that great truism that prevention is better than cure may not bear fruit in their cases.

NOT ALONE A CURE, BUT A PREVENTIVE.

FOR Dr. Gibier believes, as do others of Pasteur's disciples, that the time to treat the most virulent diseases of the human organism is not after their destructive course has begun, but to make the vital organs absolutely invulnerable to the attacks of bacterial life. So that here may be developed a fluid based upon pure baciling culture which will made Koch's discovery in time useless by securing the tiesue from any possibility of tubercular growth.

The animals receive as much attention as though

made Koch's discovery in time useless by secuting the tissue from any possibility of tubercular growth.

The animals receive as much attention as though they were human beings. They receive certain inculations at carefully selected periods, they are fed with material that is in the highest degree beneficial with their treatment, their temperature is taken at certain hours, and the record of all this is kept in books which will be of the greatest value at any new stage of the investigation. Thus all the phenoment of the excitative or curative programs of the divense in these animals may be followed from the time they enter the laboratory until they leave it cured or dead.

But the guinea pigs and the rats take up a small part of the space in this room, and though they will and already have formed the basis for the treatment of human beings according to the same methods their constition popularly regarded is not nearly so interesting as the growth of the influtesimal organism of which their diseased condition is the result.

Over in one corner of the room is a copper vessel about two and a half feet high by a foot and a half in diameter. It has a peaked top which looks like a candie extinguisher. In its front is a glass door which practically seak the vessel from any exterior influence by means of a latch which makes air light that portion of the door which opens. The lower portion of the vessel, which, despite its scientific name, we will call an incubator, is connected with a steam generator by means of a rubber tube. The supply of steam entering the incubator is regulated by means of a cock, and a thermomerer within the copper vessel, plainly in view through the glass door, shows the exact temperature within.

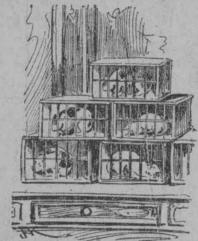
The incumators at moods Hear Risa delicate operation this, of cultivating bacill, for after the germs have been placed in giverine and then put in the incubator the temperature has to be continuous as 138 degrees Fabrenheit, the heat of the human blood. This is the temperature most



concerning them, and notwithstanding their ignorance speak ex caffedra concerning the microbe. Their statements are accepted without hesitancy by their audience, and the individual ignorance or misconception is multiplied until all the popular

neath the accumulation of misunderstanding. Some days ago, when Professor Koch, of Berlin, made his announcement of how the lymph was dis-Gibier, director of the New York Pasteur Institute.

information concerning the germs is buried be-



CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

Dr. Gibier is, as is generally well known, a bacteriologist of profound learning and with the experience which can be derived only after close as sociation with giants like Pasteur and Koch, united with long and careful personal investigation. THE CULTIVATION OF BACKERIA.

Incidentally the subject of bacterial culture came up in the conversation. Dr. Gibier, who during his chtire medical life has paid unswerving attention to this branch of his profession, remarked that he had had reasons for believing that he knew the chief constituents of the Koch lymph for some time, and that he had had these, which he had written of and published, confirmed by Koch's announcement.

Just this subject of bacterial culture he has been obliged to pay the most devoted attention to, apart from that which would result from his inclina tions, because of his being the representative of Pasteur's hydrophobia preventive inoculation in this country. So it is doubtful if there is any laboratory where the arrangements for investigation of bacteriology are proportionately so complete as in the modest looking building in West Tenth street where are both Dr. Gibier's home and his. workshop.

It is no exaggeration to declare that here are more bacteria than in all the laboratories in the city put together, but here the are under control. They are as much the subjects of their owner as though they were mushrooms and were being grown in a big cellar for the market. Were they to be distributed pro rata, however, there are enough of them to set every human being in the city howling with rables or coughing and burning with consumption. Dr. Gibier is not content with the myriad of these terrible little germs which he has under so complete control. He is making more all the time. In fact he has a hot house for the production of bacteria and he is confident that he will soon know the full secret of how to check the ravages of the tuberculosis and diphtheric bacillus as he does how to regulate the hydrophobia germ, so that instead of becoming a destroyer it is a preventive of the action of others of its kind upon the human brain. Bern is where the Bacillus Grows.

In the second story of Dr. Gibier's house there is a big, oblong room, with three windows looking out upon the old fashioned houses in West Tenth street. Lights are burning in this room most of the nights, for Dr. Gibier, like other scientists of his fatheriand, is an enthusiastie worker, and believes that it is only labor which is the universal conqueror. rooms and were being grown in a big cellar for

leves that it is only labor which is the universal conqueror.

This room is one of the several apartments in the house which have been turned into labratories. But this room is of particular interest, inasmuch as it is here that there is going on a culture of tubercular bacilli almost on the same lines. Dr. Gibier believes, as those which brought to noch lis world wide fame. The first thing which surprises one as one enters the room is the rather unplessant odor of the guines pigs, white rate and mice which appear in various stages of philosophic imperturbability in cages at the eastern side of the room.

room.

These little animals are not, however, contemplating any possible future of spiritual perfection. They are sick little beasts. They are the doctor's patients and they seem to realize the importance of the benefits which they may in time confer upon humanity, for when I approached them they made no attempt to escape me. The guines pigs merely continued to eat the food with which the bottom of their cages were strewn, and the rats and mice

favorable to their development, and thay thrive with marvellous rapidity in this nutritive agent, glycerine, and subjected to this equable temperature. Of course only the extremes of heat and cold will kill these terrible atoms of life, and so there is not much danger of them being destroyed by the deviation of the temperature in the incubator a few degrees higher or lower than 38 Fahrenheit, but for the manufacture of this fluid the incubator must be equivalent to the lung or whatever organ the bacillus fastens itself upon.

The germ from which the bacillus fastens itself upon.

The germ from which the bacillus are cultivated is placed in a comparatively small quantity of pure glycerine in a glass receptacle, which is little more than a test tube whose open and is drawn down to an exceedingly fine tube. Within this delicate tube is placed as small quantity of absorbent cotton. Then the tube with its contents is placed in the incubator. The cotton is used for a double purpose—to permit the entrance of warmth and oxygen and to prevent the entrance of any foreign bacterial life. The end striven for, apparently—though Dr. Gibiar did not go into any explanation of his methods—is to cultivate the bacillus until a certain stage, when it enhancis all the nutriment in the element (glycerine) in which it is cultivated. This exhausting of nutrition means the production of large proportionate quantities of ptomatnes, which destroy the bacilli.

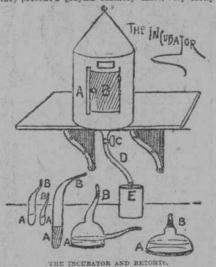
The Distinctive Tromaine.

tion of large proportionate quantities of plomaines, which destroy the bacilli.

These plomaines are the waste material thrown off by the bacilli. They act upon their producers just about the same as the waste matter of the human organism would act on a person were ene to be confined continuously with it without a chance of recairing the effects of its indinence. When the nutrition of the hyberthe has been exhausted and the bacilli apprived of power of doing evil is determined by transplaning the bacilli into pure giverine, subjecting them to a certain temperature that is known to especially encourage the growth of the bacilli, it can be ascertained very quickly whicher or not the germs are quite dead.

Here, of course, ends the cultivation of the bacilli, for after death, caused by their own waste matter, they cannot be ravived. The liquid containing the ptomaines, however, is of great value, because it becomes the basis of the preparation which may cure the ravages of the bacilli by confronting them with an element whose poisonous effects they cannot withstand.

The specimens of tubercular bacilli which Dr. Gioter has at the present show various stages of progress toward the final condition. In growing in the yellow and perfectly transparent gayerine they present a grayish feathery mass, very easily



disturbed and disposed to acatter itself in minute particles through the liquid of culture. Of course the millions of these atoms necessary to be apparent to the naked eye secure nutrition for a considerable period from a quantity of glycerine 100 times greater than they. It must be borne in mind that when thoroughly nourished they increase very rapidly, and what might begin on Monday as 500 of the bacilliby Saturday may, under favorable conditions, be equal to 100 times that number.

One of the small glass vessels used for the culture at the tubercal bacillus was shown me by DP. Gibler, acting which, despite ordinary disturbance, cling to the glass. When roughly disturbance, cling to the glass, when was composed of millions of the owning, which was composed of millions of the commodity, which was composed of millions of the ingular more nearly the parasitical vecetable found in vinegar. When undisturbed, however, the best of the commodity of the conting and thus absorbing nutrition, the glycerine in the meanwhile remaining apparently as pure as it was at the beginning of the culture.

The cultivated bacilli and those which are taken the meanwhile remaining apparently as pure as it was at the beginning of the culture.

The cultivated bacilli and those which are taken the meanwhile remaining apparently as pure as it was at the beginning of the culture.

The cultivated bacilli and those which are taken the memoral indication that the bacillus produced by careful culture in an incubator by means of gly cerine as a suritive agont is any way different from a bacillus thrown off from the lungs by a person dying from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The investigations which Dr. Gibler is making to discover iduids which will be preventive as well as curative will probably be the subject of a paper by him before the Academy of Medicine in the curtive of a couple of months. He has secured very enecuraging results from experiments upon mon alreadly.

TONIC ADVICE TO LITERARY SUCKLINGS

Virtues of Starvation Recommended from the Standpoint of Society's Best Good.

GRADUATES WHO WANT PAP

Words for Women Who Slave to Help Youth Who Ought to Put Their Noses to the Grindstone.

If the dear public grows tired of being taken into confidence about some of these letters with which I am favored, in town meeting phrase, let it be manifested. I always did like to know what various human nature is capable of, and my taste is in a fair way to be gratified.

The last epistle, in delicate feminine hand, after polite and compilmentary phrasings, came to the point on the last page, as follows:-

Now I am going to interest you in a young man, if you are so situated as to be interested. Splendidly educated, its trary isste, but does not seem to find the right place. I onclose his address. If you can do anything for him I am sure it will be appreciated.

Some people evidently think it a privilege for other people to interest themselves on demand for the unsatisfied and unprovided who have their minds fixed on the higher apples on the tree. You may have planted your crabtree from the wood. grafted, nursed and pruned it for twenty years, and when it is in full bearing, if the entire neighborhood doesn't have the benefit of the fruit it isn't for want of asking.

There are procedures in vogue among highly espected people which need to be characterized as they deserve. This sort of application is one of

To a writer born so of three generations of hard thinkers and harder workers, whose way has been fought and toiled for in the craft, come the friends of this young graduate whose way has been smoothed for him through a splendid education, with a polite hint that the five hundred chances for work on every hand are not up to the level of his ambitious taste, and "if you can do anything for him it will be appreciated."

ABOUT DOING ANYTHING.

Doing anything in such a case means the canvass of one's literary acquaintance and connections, writing a good many letters and using no little effort in conversation for a good many weeks. This is desired as if it were a joy and favor for a busy person who never knows on hour of iclaurs, whose work piles up two years beforehand. For, marky you, let one prove any ability and willingness to work and the world takes care he never shall want for it. He can have the privilege of doing all his own work and other people's, too, if he will submit to it.

To this and all similar applications, for this is not a solitary one by some dozens, i beg to say, in the first place, I docline to feel the slightest interior are as a concerted the rest of the world from solicitude in their behalf.

Except to themselves and some girl or two they are the most uninteresting creatures of the human race. Their talk is egoistic, crude, limited, their opinions hackneyed repetitions of the latest, not always the latest, fashions in ideas, caught from "recommended" authors.

Boys like, under seventeen and over forty-free, at the lister period they begin to feel the sing to the continuous and the state period they begin to feel the sing to the continuous and the contin of one's literary acquaintance and connections, writing a good many letters and using no little

In the second place I don't see why, in the name of the humanities, any one is called on to feel or exert interest for a halo, sound young man, with use of his limbs and "splendidly educated" besides. What more ought he to need? What is his splendid education good for, if it has not placed him at an advantage over the rest of the world? That ethers may well ask of him, not he of the world.

splendid education good for, if it has not placed him at an advantage over the rest of the world? That others may well ask of him, not he of the world. Were he a woman untaught or half disabled with young children and helpleas ones dependent on her faltering arm, or an old man breaking under the buffets of misfortune, he would have right to help; but a young man of abilities and advantages above the common, or so esteemed, to go about asking influence at second or third hands to got a beiter helping than fate serves out to him, does not excite enthusiasm.

We plain people called to the privilege of helping such talents to a worthy place may be excused for asking what good alt the splendid education is, if the very first also after it calls for the assistance of friends in general and everybody in particular. Or is he not taking his first lessons in that post graduate course without which all knowledge else is a bag of sand, dead weight to carry?

ENGLES FOR THE TOUNG GRADUATE.

Besides, it impears that the young man is not without work and duty, only he has not the right place to suit his taste and terms. Most people do not find the right place till they have been looking for it twenty years or more, and are thankful to est it then.

What business has a young graduate to expect a place to suit him? The question is not whether he can get work to suit him, but whether he can do work to suit the world, and, if not, the sooner he learns or puts himself out of the way the bettor. If he can get taken on trial in any low position in the world's great business, on food and lodging, it is all he has a right to look for till he proves his fitness. When he has looked the world well over, he will conclude the first place that offered was the right place, only he was not man enough to fill it. Frobably Moses keeping sheep in the deserties of Midian, or You Molkke as a substern, felt that he was not in the right place, but Fate had other views for them. Neither handling trunks as a hotel porter nor keeping books in a corner

make effort for themselves than others are to take it for them.

But an able bodied young man, depending on women's inducace and care to help him, excites a curious contempt in all same minds. I haven't the slightest hesitation against leaving such a one to his chances, because he is sure to find misjindging women and white throated ministers enough to help him to much better things in this world than he deserves.

women and white throated ministers enough to help him to much better things in this world than he deserves.

WHERE WOMEN ARE WHAN.

Women offer premiums on worthlessness. The most utterly good for nothing and loathsome scamp I ever knew of crowned two years of pretended reform, after sponging on church people through a short cut seminary for "Christian workers" by marrying a girl of one of the highest families in the State with \$250,000 to her fortune last year. He professed to be a reformed gambler, but he never was anything as decent as a gamber. There is a depth of mfamy whose wages even a small gambler will spurn.

This high bred girl, pious girl, with the wilfulness of her sex and plet; well developed, lad away with a pretended coat of arms which the fraud showed her and a pretended reform from high caste gambling, must marry him against the prayers and protests of all her family and friends. She knows by this time what it is to be married to a beast, incapable of honor or decency, whose only pretence of treating his wife decently is to keep a hold of her income. I never gained such an insight into women's weaknoss as in the details of this affair.

Every day one sees mon, not wicked but utterly worthless for any effort or good hardly so much as to fill their own mouths and ciothe themselves, taken in hand by sympathizing women and towed and pushed into place at the expense of bester men. They go into middle age, writing mediocre literature, leaching very poorly, slipping out of positions a great deal easier than friends find them again. What becomes of them at last I do not care to liquire.

positions a great deal easier than friends find them sgain. What becomes of them at last I do not care to liquire.

One who knows the world grows very much hardened to the result of starvation. If an educated or same man in this day in a civilized councited or same man in this day in a civilized coun-

try can't make a comfortable living the best thing he can do for the world and himself is to starve. Starvation is the penalty of nature for improvidence and worthlessness. We are all in the boat together, and if now man will not take his turn at the ours, instead of singing, let him go overboard as not worth saving. It sounds pietry hard doctrine, but it is a very much needed and entirely wholesome one.

tingelher, and it and man will not take his turn at the ours, instead of showing. Its being go overboard as not worth saving. It sounds pictly hard dectrine, but it is a very much needed and entirely wholesome one.

There are, I repeat, enough weakly women with children to be helped, pionty of broken down teachers and old business men wrecked by the crime of others, enough disabled, to keep our hearts and hauds busy for all there is in us. But the way women and churches will pass by these worthy needs to help some good looking, sprine young stadent, who is afraid to soil his hands with anything outside of literature, makes sound headed people feel edgy.

No "CALL" TO LITERATURE.

Lastly, what right has this young man to enter the higher calling of literature at all for ten verra to emm? What has he seen worth describing? What has he thought out and put to tast worth our hearing and thinking over? What can he do that he can teach us to do or, with what even can he entertain us in the telling?

He is like an art student who had learned to copy pencil drawlings who wants work as an artist at ones. He is empty of experience, void of suggestion. What has he but a taste for literature, which foresooth, we are to turn out of our borths and poke about to gratify? He passed that sort of thing when he grew too old to wake up in the night and cry for a drink.

Let the pencil copyist ask for employment of an art dealer and hr will get laughed at for a crank. He must go to work and draw from the round, study color line, precision, nandling of the brush. I wish there could be schoole of Herrature expected to for art. At the prospect of a sovan years' course most applicants would find the taste for literature list in esteem and hold higher than manual labor is that it requires longer, closer, finer training, which it commonly doesn't get. Most masters of it have taken a twenty years' course of observation of history and the mere art of expression before they gained the right place.

And there have been very few months and the

for. That sum is what every Irishman, who handles a spade in this State, can make fifty weeks in a year.

Educated neople may pursue this sort of life and call it love of literature, but it is really laziness, and a sneaking desire for the credit of a high calling without the combined bodily and mental effort which real affairs require.

It takes infinitely more brains to carry through a successful stroke of business than it does to sit still and write about it. I'm giad that literature begins to have a little more of the stonebreaking quality put into it—that the world calls for newer, livelier thoughts, with some of the vital marrow in them, some deeper insight than the world at large has in mun and woman, society, government, or even in rock and heather, desert and hillside.

You want to study your segment of the world as Agassiz made his pupils study fish, which at sight appeared exactly alike, but after a month's study showed so many differences that the pupil could hardly discorn a resemblance. To do this you must go into the world, into business and mix with its c-aracters, learn its phrases, its queer twists of idea, its pranking vanity, its deep hidden veins of feeling.

It is no wonder the caliphs of Bagdad delighted to roam about the bazaars in disguise and see himan nature in its unstudied poetures, nor flat on their faces before a throne. I would myself serve months behind a counter just for the sake of studying life and people as they appear from the other side of it.

You can't learn by going as amateur casual a day or a week, for you are as apt to get conclusions wrong as right, but you must enter some live career and learn it as Kipling knows india or Verestchagin the Russian service. Not till then can you make other people see and feel what you write.

The examiners for the School of Literature should ask the applicant not merely. "Have you a

evolved from inner conscionaness or observation. He has not looked on, eyeglass in hand, at the tragicomedy of society, to select a few details here and there; he has the whole experience in the photographic memory, which is the best part of a writer's outit, and chooses the lines which live.

There can be no question about his success being a lasting one. His method is the right and true one, and auch a man will write with vivid interest as long as the world lasts from which he draws material. He is the one writer who can make a story absorbing without love making. He is like to be the Thackeray of our time, for there is more resemblance in the two men than thoir East Indian and artistic beginnings. Thackeray's early work in the "Tellowpush Papers" and his short stories has much of the dash and swagger of Kipiling's.

Literature after all is very much like religion. If a man sottles down to what he calls the religious life, of prayers, sermons and saints' days, excluding secular matter as far as possible, he makes a worse fallure than most sinners in the world. His plety won't wear. It is negative. The best persons are always those who farm a small place, own a little railroad stock and attend town meetings. Let a would be writer go out in the world, buy and sell and learn to drive a fair bargain, and he will gain a reserve force in his art that others of the craft will wonder at and envy.

This matter is not so wholly foreign to general readers as they may imagine. These ten thousand writers, or, rather, five hundred of them, actually have more influence on the sentiments, principles and business of the world than all the rest put typether—ministers, politicians and business men. If these writers knew and grasped their power they would be the worst autocracy the world has over seen. It is as well they do not know it till they can use it better.

It is of consequence that they, and those proposing to join them, should at least have some notion what is due the methods of work. Truth in that may breed a taste fo

M'KINLEYISM ON THE BORDER.

"Have you crossed the border lately?" neked an old omnurcial traveller, who for years has been selling oods of American manufacture in Canada. "If you want to see an example of concentrated cus

sedness just run over into Canada and try coming back with a trunk or two. You will see an example of

with a trunk or two. You will see an example of republican administration that will satisfy you for a lifetime.

"It is McKinleyism gone mad.

"Here am L a friend of the country if ever a man was, for I take American goods out and bring Canadian money in. I have been crossing the line for twenty-five years, and I never was treated as at the present time. When you are going north it is all right; you are treated as at the present time. When you are going north it is all right; you are treated as if you went a highwayman and your tunks overhauled in a most barbarous manner. As for civility it is an unknown quantity. The only way you can get anything approaching it is to fee the customs officers, who are not shove giving a very broad hint that a bribe would be acceptable.

"The government, if it has any wish to totain the respect of intercoloutal travellers will send an agent to see how outangeously its servants act at the leading railroad crossings of the line."

DONE ON THE WAY.

Wife-It probably came by way of Chicago.

Wife-Here is a lovely meerschaum pipe for you which came to-day from San Francisco Husband-I wonder how it was colored so beau



A SANDAS STATESMAN IN THE HOSPILES' CAMP.